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AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Infantry Prisoners Tell of Their **Adventures** 

BOLSHEVISTS WERE VERY FRIENDLY

Allowed to Live Very Much as They Pleased, Although the Food Was Very Rough-Not Especially Well Government.

Five soldiers of the 339th Infantry-Detroit's own-the first American prisoners from Russia, who arrived in London last week by way of Stockholm, gave Universal Service a wonder-tale of adventures in the black heart of mad Russia.

They were six weeks enroute from Moscow, where they had been imprisoned, via Finland and Sweden. They left behind John Tripler, a Kentucky mountaineer, who was lost in the crowd just as they were entraining in Moscow; M. J. Arnold, of Nebraska, a Y. M. C. A. worker, who was released with them, and John Ryall, of Ohio, another "Y" worker. Three other Americans remain prisoners in Moscow, together with 66 French and English soldiers.

When interviewed at the Eagle Hut, London, the refugees wore Bolshevist caps and nondescript clothes. The latter were supplied by the British consul at Helsingfors. Their faces were gaunt and lined with deep furrows from months of semi-starvation. But they unanimously gave this cheerful pledge:

'We're going back to get these Bolshies as soon as we get rested and have had a big feed."

Before giving their narrative I must convey a typical heart appeal very earnestly put to me by young Scheulte: "Tell everybody's mother back home

not to worry. Our boys in Russia are doing fine. There's nothing the matter with them, except homesickness."

Seated in a circle in an inner room of Eagle Hut, their outlandish boots hanging on the rungs of chairs, the boys sprung breathless yarns about their experiences, ranging from digging graves at 25 : ubles a day for people that had starved to death to addressing a Socialist congress in Petrograd and visiting the winter palace.

Their narratives were kaleidoscopio of weary marches in the bitterest cold, their comic opera imprisonment in Moscow, and wild junkets through the Bolshevist capital. By mutual consent, Albers, a rawboned lad who mixed Russian words with his Yankee speech was appointed spokesman. He said:

"I was captured on November 3 the others here were captured later. Scheulte didn't get captured till last March 17, but we all had the same experiences. None of us, I guess, ashamed of the way we got captured. They got us fighting. In my case the guy wearing a white nightown crawled through the snow on a moonlit night when I was on sentry, gun-butted me senseless and took me with him. When I came to I was being carried on a stretcher, headed for Bolshyland.

"The first thing they did when I got into the Bolshevist camps was to swipe my fur coat, shoes and uniform and then together with some French and British prisoners, I started on a terrible hike for 300 versets (more than 150 miles to Vologada. It was about 40 below zero. Otherwise we were

"It was hell, pure and simple. We were fed irregularly with black bread and fish soup that would gag a hog Of nights we slept in peanut huts alive with vermin. We couldn't talk to our captors because they didn't know English. But I laughed and kidded 'em and called 'em all the rough names I could think of and they'd laugh and yell 'Amerikan.'

"From Vologada I was taken by train to Moscow, where I was locked up in the barracks, not a regular prison. I was the first American to get to Moscow, but French and British fellows were with me, also Captain Wilson, of the royal engineers; Major Frazer, a British supply officer, and a Canadian flying lieutenant, I don't remember his name, but he was a regu-

"For two months I was the only American there, then the rest of these boys and the "Y" workers drifted in-I nearly died of lonesomeness before

"All these boys suffered worse than hell in marching to the railroad, because they were captured later, when it was colder. Houston was captured on November 29. He didn't get to the railroad until New Year's and was all in."

the correspondent.

Then big Scheulte bellowed, "Kasha." All laughed and sang a song in queer Russo-English about black bread, the world with some remarkable facts kasha and fish soup, which "makes your belly stick." Then Albers resum-

meal was served-soup. God knows can be any other than a being of herowhat's in it-occasionally somebody would make a mistake and leave a bit of meat in it, but it was mostly dried There seems, in fact-after reading the language of this nation. peas and punk fish. I'll never eat another fish as long as I live.

"The last two months they began putting horse in the soup. I know be- that which he has experienced in cause I found a horseshoe nail in mine. We got a pound of black bread daily. You had to soak it in soup to bite it "Imprisonment was a joke. Each day we got a passport permitting us to

€.

never got a rough word because we cessor to Stefansson to tell us that were Americans-in fact, the Reds polar coal fields are adequate to sustried their best to make us comfortable. We had as much as anybody to eat and they paid us 25 rubles a day mines of the polar lands are practi-

"Often we would go to the houses of Monitor. wealthy people to carry out furniture

which the government had confiscated. had starved to death. We blasted the the captain of the steamship Juanita ground four feet down. It was a nasty job. Rows of starved men, women and children were laid on the ground. They were frozen on top of being

"Sunday is a scream in Bolshyiand.

Every Sunday all the prisoners would Every Sunday all the prisoners would George Weems Williams, Democrat.

Wm. F. Broening, Republican, has been elected mayor of Baltimore, over George Weems Williams, Democrat.

George Weems Williams, Democrat.

cial's house, where he lectured on Bolshevism. We would sleep during these lectures, but afterward we would get a big feed. That feed we understood all right; all right."

A CROESUS IN EXILE.

Story of Mexico's Richest Man Now Almost Ruined.

An inventory of the property holdings of General Luis Terrazas, who is living in enforced exile at El Paso Impressed of the Russian Idea of Texas, recently was made by the office of confiscations and the state treasury. It brought to light the surprising fact that General Terrazas is the owner of 70,000,000 acres of land, all situated in the state of Chihuahua. Besides his landed holdings he possesses title to more than 200 houses in Chihuahua City, several productive mines, many manufacturing plants, and was largely interested in banking affairs. According to the official report, all of this vast estate, which in pre-revolutionary days had a total value of \$150,000,000 in gold, has been taken over by the state government under confiscation

> It is stated in this official report that he land is scattered all over the state and was all well stocked with cattle, horses, and mules, and goats at the time the revolutionary period began. Besides the ranches, General Terrazas owns approximately 1,000,000 acres of farm lands, most of which was in a high state of cultivation at the time he was compelled to abandon his last property interests and flee to the other side of the Rio Grande to prevent be-

ing taken prisoner. Protecting His Property.

General Terrazas, notwithstanding the fact that he had been forced to make his temporary home outside of Mexico during the last several years, has kept up a continuous bulldog fight for the protection of his property. Very few animals are now to be found anywhere upon Terrazas's ranches. They were stolen and driven off by thousands by revolutionists and ban-

General Terrazas has put up a remarkable long distance fight against Francisco Villa and his bandits, and also against the officials of the socalled constitutional government of the state. It has been a losing fight for him, however, as many of his ranches and farms have been divided among his former employes and are operated by them for their own benefit and pos-

Up From the Peon Class. General Terrazas's career has been filled with thrilling exploits and armed to earn a livelihood. He worked at what we are going to do about it. If Johnson. A sister, Mrs. E. odd jobs, was taken into a store as mere selfishness were to guide my of Greenville, and a brother, W. H. frequently occupy the light end of the to the commission state that a return general utility boy, and there began tile business. He was advanced from one position to another until he occupied a responsible position in the establishment. During those struggling years he saved as much of his earnings as possible. Before he had reached his majority he had started a store of his

own. It was a small beginning, but with the careful attention that he gave it the business quickly expanded and he became one of the leading merchants of the city when still a young man. It was about the time that the United States and Mexico were at war -in 1848-that Terrazas became interested in politics. He was elected jefe politico of Chihuahua, which was his first public office. In those days banditry raged through all the country districts of Mexico.

In March, 1867, Terrazas led an army of Mexicans against the French invaders under the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian. He had already placed his fortune at the disposal of the government to assist in overcoming the movement to make Mexico a part of division of the army he drove the French out of Chihuahua, recapturing the city and inflicting a decisive defeat upon the enemy. During this military ber the right to withdraw on two campaign General Terrazas had maintained his army out of his private fortune. When the war was ended the government found the national treasury empty and no funds available with which to repay Terrazas for his services. It was then that the congress of Mexico ceded to Terrazas large tracts of wild lands in the state of Chihuahua in lieu of the money he had advanced, and in payment of his services to the country. This was the nucleus for his vast fortune.-Chris-

tian Science Monitor.

The Real Pole at Last .- It took the prove to us that light, specially made Carolina for their loyalty to the gov-"How did they feed you" queried wind-proof cloth was a better article of apparel for polar travel than the legiance to the principles of the fathfamiliar furs. Now the Canadian explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, startles from his own experience in the polar seas which will dispel a good many other fond illusions. If we have im-"We were all in bed when the first plicitly believed that a polar traveler ic bravery and superhuman endurance, Stefansson will scarcely have it so. Stefansson-to be very little call for these qualities. The cold near the North pole, he says, is not so great as Manitoba; indeed, there are colder spots than the pole. Again, the polar seas are not continually frozen over, while the polar lands comprise great grazing grounds for millions of reingo anywhere we liked in Moscow, but deer, musk-ox, and caribou! To com-"The Bolshies treated us fine. We ment, it only remains for some suc-

> "Look, the wind blew it overboard. from Baltimore to Savannah, at sea last week. The captain said he would try, and reversed his ship, lowered a lifeboat and sent a crew to the rescue. "It" was a woman's headgear.

tain us in fuel for the next million

years and that the gold and diamond

cally inexhaustible.-Christian Science

Views of the Vice President on

Great Questions of the Hour. Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States, made an able and uay night, before the annual convenciation of South Carolina. Mr. Marguished speaker.

tine fails wisdom suggests treating bouy in South Carolina,' he said, "ever have recognized what other states' rebuild their cities with the valuable rights men have not, but with states' the "living" part, underground. rights goes the states' duties so long ook after themselves and demand the that each state will discharge its du- the patient research it could be done ties and tell the general government And given the perpetuation of war a it, but until states do this there is no dis is certain to arise which will jus

"I wish I could put our country back o the good old days of 1840. I would e willing to do with less money for nore manhood. I had nothing to do with adopting the colonial policy of our government, but with our sailors in the Philippines and our sailors in ne North sea, talk about going back to our ancient reutrality is to talk n favor of an idle dream. Neutrality consists in more than mere hands off. It must also be hands off and opinions off, for the most potent things in modern warfare are the moral opinions of mankind touching it."

of Europe advancing the moral factor chief reason for entering into an alliance of the free democracies of the world is that, with the general diffupeople, no great war can arise without our people taking a moral standpoint in it, and the expression of a noral viewpoint is almost sure to

ead us into the war. He unreservedly declared in favor of nations, without admitting, he said. strife from the time that he was a small that it is perfect. It is not a quesboy. His parents belonging to the peon tion, he said, "of what you and I may hink the covenant ought to be, but of conduct, I would be one of the first learning something about the mercan- to raise the cry of America for the Americans.' From both sides of my house there does not course in my coursing through the veins of some man or woman in this western contihigest peak of political geography."

Tempest in Teapot. He said the agitation over the Monroe Doctrine in the first draft of the covenant was a tempest in a teapot, but that is no longer an issue, nor does he believe, he said that any serious objection could be raised to anything in the first draft. When the first their verbage, he said their plain meaning is that the league's aim is to prevent war, promote peace, reduce armaments, control the sale of ammunitions, abrogate secret treaties, preserve all nations as well as those on this continent in their territorial integrity from external aggression, and toward the maintenance of democracies. If there was a serious objection omission of the right of any member has been settled by giving each memyears' notice.

Bolshevism and Influenza. He likened Bolshevism to the in fluenza. It might kill mill'ons, he said, and the best way to meet the menace is to have as little change as possible in the order of constituted authority. Mr. Marshall said he is a decided beof American blood courses through

Woman Suffrage. Regarding woman suffrage, Marshall said he is opposed, but has too much sense to fight what he

will restrict the ballot to true Americans who speak, write and use only EASY TO WIPE OUT PARIS. In Another War Wholesale Destruction of Cities Would Be Common.

many. The entire confusion of the greatest national railway center; the bilization that the French army would

be easy prey. Mobilizing aircraft fleets and torpedoes behind the Rhine would be no very difficult task as compared with the mobilizing of an army. From there the fleets could be above Paris, prostrate and bleeding, then she will "Once we dug graves for people that Can't you save it?" said a woman to at present speeds, within two or three hours. An advanced squadron of skirmishers would drop upon the roofs of big enough for it, put our administra-Paris a multitude of small, non-extin- tive talents in the job, fitting it to guishable phosphorous bombs to set Mexico's needs, so that prosperity shall forty to forty-four. In another period the roofs on fire and give the main return, with work and pay and food of five years it was from forty-five to fleets sight of their target. In fact, the and some certainty in the future for forty-nine.

be taken to 'church'—really some offi- MARSHALL SPEAKS AT CHESTER their next raids on Paris. It is not at all unlikely that by the time for the next war, aircraft will be so perfected that a week of such raiding would finish off a city like Paris—or New York. Awkward Custom Needs to Be Of course, the old, hampering, chiveloquent address at Chester last Thurs- alrous rule that a city about to be bombarded must be notified in order

tion of the Travelers' Protective asso- that non-combatants may be removed, POUNDS AND OUNCES SAME PRICE five to forty-nine. went by the board long ago. Such no shall was given an ovation upon enter- tice would ruin the element of suring the theater and throughout his prise, which is half the battle in such speech was generously applauded. Gov- an attack. Besides, in modern warurnor Cooper introduced the distin- fare, there are practically no noncombatants. In a new general Euro The vice president said that he has pean war the destruction of nearly al been a great believer in quarantine the great European cities, with the against disease, but when the quaran- wealth and beauty which they have been accumulating for 2,000 years the disease and eradicating it. "No- stands well within the limits of poss bility. In case of an armed peace believed more sincerely in the doctrine such as Europe had for forty year of states' rights than I believe in it. before this war, men might have

Only recently an authority on ba as the states of the Union will not teriology expounded to me the horribi possibility of ravaging a whole pop tostering care of the general govern- lation, military and civilian alike, with ment the doctrine of state's rights swiftly killing incurable diseases, while revival in the hearts of citizens so population. I believe that with a lit to look after the powers delegated to an institution some race of Bernhar hope for this ancient democratic doc- tify this method—and use it.—Will Ire win in Saturday Evening Post,

JUDGE JOHNSON DEAD.

Splendid Citizen of South Carolina Claimed by Death.

Joseph Travis Johnson, Unit States judge of the western district of South Carolina, died at his residence North Fairview avenue Spartanbur last Thursday night, at 8:30 o'clock only a brief time after his son, Josep T. Johnson, Jr., reache'd nis bedside last, surrounded by his stricken famwar went on he heard the great men ily. Every air and comfort that med- but on the general farms throughout our investigation of commercial bribministering hands could offer were from two out of ten fowards to the given. His death was due to a com- breeds, such as the Rhode Island reds the practice stopped, and I have no listed, serving in the service of supply Must we appeal to the government to plication of diseases, resulting from a protracted attack of Spanish influenza which visited him early last December sion of knowledge among American and which held him in its clutches for a little more than two months. This dreaded disease left him sorely weakened, and when he was taken sick a ance a one-pound weight. The aver- is freed from bribery, as a means of little over a week ago his condition was grave from the first.

Judge Johnson is survived by his of the amended covenant of the league wife and the following children: Jo-Charles Edwin Johnson and Elizabeth weight of a hen's egg. Yet eight high- to stop the practice of commercial survive him Joseph Travis Johnson was born a

veins a drop of blood that was not farm sixty-one years ago, the date tomary; and in view of this it seems of his birth being February 26, 1858. He graduated from Erskine college nent when Bunker Hill became the with the class of 1879. Subsequently graduate course at Vanderbilt univerof law in all the courts of South Carolina on May 30, 1883. After successfully practicing law for a number of years at Laurens he moved his family to Spartanburg some twenty year ago. Shortly after locating in this city or the amended drafts are stripped of he was elected to congress, succeeding Hon. Stanyarne Wilson. Judge Johnson was sworn in as a member of the fifty-seventh congress and for 16 years in sequence he ably, faithfully and conscientiously represented the fourth South Carolina district in the national house of representatives. He was chosen for another term, when the to help weak and struggling people federal court for the western district of South Carolina was created and he was chosen the judge of that district the French empire. At the head of a to the first draft, he said, it was the having the endorsement of the entire South Carolina delegation in Washingof the league to withdraw, but that also ton. On April 1, 1915 he was sworn in as United States judge and immediately assumed judicial duties.

The Rights of Small Nations .ada's Indian wards, the modern rempant of the ancient Six Nations nor but, sooner or later, it will pass away living on a reservation in the Province of Ontario, are disturbed by the proposal of the Indian department to tax important and valuable food from the sess extraordinary strength, for their their dogs. Indians like dogs, and, other things being equal, an Indian months ago complaint was made by a liever in states' rights, but realizes village has always apparently been that conditions have changed, and happier the more dogs it has possess what suited formerly as a policy or ed. The government intention of taxprinciple of the republic might not ing this form of live stock is, therefore, suit now. He said that the finest strain stirring protest; in fact, the Indians will probably take the matter to the are toward standardization and uni- ends of the blades actually exuded sap the veins of the south's citizens, and courts and argue that the proposed form grading, and the sale of eggs as Antarctic explorer, Captain Scott, to complimented the people of South tax is an assumption by the Dominion ernment and to their unswerving allot possess. Possibly, too, the Indians customer has no protection, the dealer knows is sure to come. He urged the dogs. In view of the present world retail buyer makes definite, continued, ballot to fight for an amendment which should be fairly treated by the big be sure to come up for discussion and fly apart. Even the smallest lack of Monitor.

Carranza Will Be Deposed,-Carranza is going to fall, writes William Gates in World's Work. Mexico has been off of the front page now for In a new war between France and nearly two years; we may expect soon Germany the sudden destruction of to see the question flare out. Then Paris at the beginning of hostilities will be our great American chance to would just about win the war for Ger- do the work in the right manner. we should set out brutally to conquer her she would at least understand destruction of the seat of government, that. If we intervened frankly and finance and commerce; the general confessedly to enforce treaty obligapanic-would so delay and confuse mo- tions which Carranza refuses to keep, she would admit that as at least open and an international right. If we talk about our desire for her welfare, and especially if we interpret that welfare in terms of our own ideas of democ racy, and at the same time leave her not understand nor believe. If, on the other hand, we, or some of us who are

EGGS BY WEIGHT

Reformed

It Would Be to the Advantage of Both Consumer and Producer If All Would Agree on a Change That Is so Obfor Question.

Why does not the butcher sell chops

t so much apiece, regardless of size?

Because he is not quite bereft of his

How, then, about the grocer, who sell eggs in precisely the same illogical way? Eggs, as well as chops, are of various sizes and shapes; they should be sold at so much a pound just is meat is. Alberta M. Gondiss. who advocates this sensible reform in the Forecase (New York, April), tells us that the normal egg averages a pound and a half to the dozen; yet she has will be dormant. I am hoping for a guarding your own army and your own seen "baby eggs" a dozen of which count, however, was solely in weight, not in the price, since "eggs are sold by the dozen." This variation in the weight of eggs, she goes on to explain, depends partly on the age of the hen, also somewhat on the time of year and the feeding, and a good deal on the freshness or staleness of the egg-the staler egg being always lighter. The factor which most of all affects the size, however, is the breed of the fowl.

> "The big, yellow cochins, the minorcas, the wyandottes, and a few other breeds yield big, heavy eggs, often weighing six to the pound. The eggs and eleven days later breathed his state universities the leghorns have been developed to produce larger eggs: ical skill could employ and that kind the country the leghorns lay smaller ery has shown, said Mr. Murdock. "as or the Plymouth rocks-as these lay doubt that a bill like the one presentsmaller eggs than the cochins or wyan-

"Eight eggs of ordinary sizeeither large or small-should just balgenerally accepted standard, and the joice." domestic science teachers, the dietipriced eggs, presumably of good grade.

the middle. "The sale of eggs by weight on the Brewerton, Laurens county, on a wholesale basis has for long been cushave partially stilled the demand for hold, under American control. the sale by weight.

"One of these concessions has been Fletcher, United States senator from a more careful grading of the eggs, so Florida, at the last session of Conthat the weight per thirty dozen, which gress, and which will be reintroduced is from fifty-five to fifty-seven pounds, imposes a fine upon the one offering is fairly well standardized, and eggs under this weight fetch less money, accepting the bribe. It also provides But this is entirely in the interest of that any person guilty of the offense the wholesale dealer, for only in com- who shall turn state's evidence, may paratively few retail markets are the be granted immunity from prosecusmaller eggs sold at proportionately tion. This latter feature is expected less price. In only a few rare cases, by advocates of the bill to be effective and for specially choice and costly in enforcing respect for the law, as eggs, has the weight per dozen been one party to a bribe would never standardized.

that will pass through a ring of one mission feels that the stamping out of and one-half inches diameter; but this commercial bribery is one necessary is buying eggs by the shape rather step to the preservation of free, open

than by the weight . . . ly sold by weight; it should not be bill which would prevent bribery in harder to sell eggs on the same basis. intrastate, as well as in interstate It is much more important that what the food administration call "a fair price for eggs' should be based on a price weight, since eggs are a more standpoint of nutrition. Yet, a few very speed tends to disrupt them. In writer from one of our western cities can Forestry magazine, with propel that in his town he saw 'eggs range from fourteen to twenty-six ounces a

dozen, all at fifty cents.' \* \* \* at present conducted is about as unauthorities of a right that they do standardized as can be imagined. The will carry their point, for they will at is practically helpless in the face of use a nine-foot six-inch propeller, and least be able to claim that, under an general custom (for alone he is help- the speed of the blade ends would be existing treaty with the Dominion, they less to change it), while there is at in the neighborhood of six hundred stand in the relation of "allies" to the present no incentive whatever to miles an hour. Canadian government, and that one the farmer to increase the size and ally cannot levy a tax on another ally's weight of his eggs. When once the agreement that the small nations and resolute protest, the matter will been known to split at the centre and ones, the argument ought to have a rational solution among all of those balance between the two blades is respectful hearing.-Christian Science who together can bring about concerted action looking to the selling of eggs by the pound."

> ARMY SICK REPORTS. Middle-Aged Men Have the Edge or Youthful Soldiers.

You are interested in this. At what age are soldiers most healthy? It is a timely inquiry and is inswered by the medical department of the army with accurate figures obtained in the various camps.

As measured by the death rate of one year, the healthiest age was from fifteen to nineteen. In a second year it was between twenty and twentyfour years, in a third year thirty to thirty-four, in a fourth thirty-five to thirty-nine years and in five other years it was from twenty-five to twen-

Taken from another angle, as meas ured by the proportion admitted to sick report during a period of four years, the healthiest age was from

Disability Statistics. Still another means of determining ment.

the healthiest age is by comparing statistics of the proportion discharged for permanent disability. This series of Soldiers of World War Get Themselve statistics for one period of two years

shows that the healthiest age was from forty to forty-four years. In another two year period it was fifty and over and in a five-year period it was forty A fourth way of answering the ques-

tion is to consider the number of constantly non-effectives. In this class the healthiest age, in a two-year period, was from forty-five to forty-nine years, and in six years from thirty-fiv to thirty-nine years. Army medical statistics show that

admissions to sick report in hospital or quarters, are most common among the soldiers under twenty and decrease steadily and rapidly up to the age of of almost two-thirds. After passing soldiers even at ages over fifty are admitted to sick report only half as ofter As this is contrary to the condi

as their voungest comrades. tions in civil life where sickness inncreases with years, the army medicos proceed to give an explanation. It is this: Men who for years have been under army discipline acquire ability to care for themselves, and also ac quire habits diminishing their risk of neutralize the tendency to an increase of invalidity with age-The Come-Back published by and for the patients in the Walter Reed army general hospital, Washington, D. C.

DOWN WITH BRIBERY.

Fletcher Bill Seeks to Cure an Expensive Evil. Prompt passage of a bill prohibiting commercial bribery is expected of

of the common white leghorn, a pro- the next session of congress by Vicline laver, run ten or twelve to the tor Murdock, a member of the federa pound at adult age-the first eggs of trade commission. The Fletcher bill from Wisconsin. Judge Johnson was the pullet being always smaller. On approved by the commission, failed of taken sick Sunday evening, Afril 27 the commercial farms of some of our passage in the general congestion of at the time was: Lindsley, 630; Sulli- stripe? Has the fine spirit of indelegislation at the last session. "Business men of the United States

eggs than the usual 'general purpose' a rule, are more than willing to have ed in the last congress will be passed speedily. We find that many concerns kind that would not be pronounced they dislike, because their competitors age, of two ounces to the egg, is the selling goods, these concerns will re-

The commission has investigated the tians, and other professionals along varnish, soap, printers' ink, printers' seph T. Johnson, Jr., Miss Mary the line of food and nutrition, who are rollers, and ship chandlers' indusbribery are being obeyed, and reports Johnson, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, also scale, failing to bring the indicator to to the former methods is not desired of the concerns.

The United States shipping board co-operated with the commission in eliminating commercial bribery from still more unfair that the retail buyer the ship-chandlers' trade. In the dye should be compelled to pay for them industry, which was controlled by the by the dozen. Some years ago there Germans up to the time the United was a serious demand that eggs should States entered the war, commercial be sold by weight, but since then one bribery was found to be unusually sity. He was admitted to the practice or two concessions have been made by prevalent. The commission is now this government and make this land of or of consecrated service to humanity. the dealers, which up to the present seeing that it does not retain a foot-The bill introduced by Duncan U

a bribe to secure trade and the one

know when the other party might save "Some hotel stewards reject all eggs himself through confession. The com and fair competition. It is believed "Fruits and vegetables are common- that congress has power to pass commerce.

What an Aeroplane Must Stand. The propellers of acroplanes must pos a test run, says a writer in the Amerilers made of wood, which had been dried to the lowest possible moisture content, or "bone dry," as they say a "All the tendencies of modern trade the Forest Product Laboratory, the forced out by centrifugal action.

Some air-machine engines run a seventeen hundred revolutions a min 'ute. An engine of that power should A good many thousands of pounds of

pressure per square inch are generated

by such speed, and propellers have

very serious matter, since the pull of one must counterbalance that of the other. In addition, there is the gyroscopic force that tends to keep the blades rotating in the same planea force that is not easily overcome when the aeroplane is moving at high speed. The cross strain that it introduces when there is a change of direction, either up or down or sidewise is enormous. Yet in conditions of modern warfare, where the aviator has to "loop the loop," or plunge, or ascend sharply in manoeuvring, the machine has to meet and withstand

these severe tests. Wood for aeroplane manufacture must be one hundred per cent perfect The safety of the aviator demands that there shall not be a single flaw.

Louis Forget, 90 years old, a farmer is to stand trial at Hull, Quebec, on the charge of murdering his blind son aged 35 years. The son was blind from infancy, and the father is said to hav confessed that owing to his very strait ened circumstances he had pushed hi son into the Little Range river last Oc tober, to get rid of him.

The British government has formally recognized the independence of Finland and the de facto Finnish govern

AMERICAN LEGION ORGANIZES

In Shape.

Determined efforts by the delegates to the national caucus of the American Legion, which opened in St. Louis last Thursday to force the chairmanship of the organization on Lieut. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt failed, and Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, of Dallas, Texas, was elected chairman.

For nearly three hours the delegates urged the nomination on Colonel Roosevelt, who steadfastly declined. saying he "had no desire to hold office in the organization," but wanted to be simply a booster. After several speeches in which he urged the caucus "to take him at his word" and nominate some one else, he shouted: "I'll tell ent. The poor ought to be rich and you just why I can't accept this nomination. They say I am a politician and that an easy road to success must be forty-five years the list increases, but that I formed this organization to guaranteed to every man. If he canmake a grandstand play and—" Shouts not make a living, or thinks he cannot. of "No! No!" drowned out his words the government must provide for him. and after trying for 30 minutes to establish order, Colonel Poosevelt finally sank breathless into his chair. Pandemonium continued for nearly an hour with chanting of "We want Ted-

dy" and "Make him take it." Colonel Bennett Clark, son of Champ motion was made, but Colonel Roose- hereafter. velt again insisted that he would not accept and the delegates finally yield. the air. Everybody thinks that nothed, although candidates offered to ing is right. The whole tendency is to withdraw and make the nomination manimous.

Running against Colonel Lindsley who was supported by Colonel Roosevelt, was Sergt. Jack Sullivan, of Seat- vading every community and reaching tle, Wash., the candidate of the "buck every station, high and low. privates." When the state of Washington was reached in the voting Sullivan caused Colonel Lindsley's election to be made unanimous. The vote again by the fanatics of the Bolshevik

van. 209. ed with the distinguished service medal, was formerly mayor of Dallas. The day his term of office expired he enwill be in November.

Sergeant Sullivan was unanimously nan Fred B. Humphreys, of Roswell, N. M., was chosen second vice chair- and wallow in the mire of the comman over Petty Officer C. F. George, monest herd. of New York, Lieut. Col. Eric Wood of

Johnson, Harvey W. Johnson, Laurens given to exactness in statement, will tries, and is now investigating the dye that they we endeavor to have the plorable selfishness and comes not Johnson, Benjamin Osward Johnson, assert this to be the correct normal industries. In order to these industries convention take some definite action from above, but from below. It concerning the I. W. W. and Bolshe- is not from God, but from the dev-

Sergeant Sullivan presented a resolution to be acted upon on Saturday, century ago, finds its inspiration in the congress urging drastic laws to curb I. This is the cry of the I. W. W. and

W. W. activities. The resolution says in part:

"Whereas, there is an element living among us . . . who mistake liberty for license, free speech for ans.rchy, tops, though it is echoed in some puland who by their action and speeches pits, and in some halls of learning, it is and radical papers would revolutionize not the cry of manhood, of patriotism freedom a land of free love—be it re- It is the cry of the weak, the wicked, solved:

"That this convention petition congress that all members of radical organizations such as the I. W. W., Bol- people think. Let God be once more sheviki and kindred organizations be enthroned, Let religion once more be deported . . . ; that a stop be put revered. Let faith, hope and charity to the printing of their literature, and combine to minister, as they always that any one found guilty of distribut- have ministered, to those who suffer, ing their literature be deemed guilty and strengthen, those who are weak

of a criminal offense." Efforts on the part of leaders in the American Legion to prevent ques-

hibition and on the charges of national ruard officers that they have been uners in the organization. Backers of of the strange birds. resolutions regarding these two questo take some action.

bitterly denounced as unpatriotic when the question of the next convention ing the fall of the expected bomb. city came up. The Chicago delegation speech by J. F. J. Herbert of Massachasetts, delegates tore down many of patient, fearless crowd by calling up

"Massachusetts will not agree willngly to having a convention of soldiers in the great war go to a city that get home to our dinners!" has as its first citizen by rote, one who cannot measurs up in any small part to the test of 100 per cent American," suggested.

action was accompanied by the senti-

flag because the city had a "mayor of and sailors' council of Seattle was bar- up around his name,-William Gates red from the organization on the in World's Work. grounds that its members contained . W. W. and other socalled radicals.

lutions, including one urging support

of the Victory Liberty loan INFLUENZA OF UNREST.

TERMS-\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

nspiration of Bolshevism Is the Devil, Says Editorial.

Are we living in "a new world?" Must we have "a new life?" Must we religions, sentiments and feeling which we have cherished for centuries? College professors and some preachers of the Gospel are joining with the L. W. W., the Bolsheviki and others in pro-

claiming a new freedom which in ef-

fect would prove to be a new slavery.

Witness Russia as an example.

The whole world, we are told, is upset. The war has made things differthe rich ought to be poo We are told Not only that, but it must insure his life for the benefit of his survivors. . If he is shiftless and lazy, that should make no difference; he is born into the world, and the world owes

him a living. He did not enter it on his own account: he was thrust into Clark, then temporarily took the chair it, and has, therefore, a right to deand told the convention that it must mand of the world that it shall take force Colonel Roosevelt to accept the care of him, feed him while he lives, nomination and requested that some bury him when he dies, and give him one make a motion to that effect. The everything but a guaranty of heaven All this we hear. It seems to be in

kick, to complain, to denounce, to pull down and to destroy. Is it a reflection of the spirit of the Hun? Like the influenza, wafted from Spain, it is per-

Is the world really so bad? Was the work of the Great Creator so badly done that it must all be done over pendence that made American man-Colonel Lindsley, who was decorat- hood and womanhood so strong, so vigorous and so envied, all gone:

Are we so feeble and helpless that we cannot do anything for ourselves? in France. He will hold office until take the place of father and mother? the next convention which probably if so, God help the nation, for all the splendid, militant spirit that made its men and women strong has left us, elected first vice chairman and Sea- and we have descended from the high plane on which our forefathers stood

But we do not believe that this is Washington, was elected secretary. | the situation. It is fiction. It is pure-Formal announcement was made on ly imaginary. It has been developed by Friday by delegates from the far west the evil spirit of despicable and de-

. The reign of terror as in France during its revolution a requesting that a petition be sent to impious cry, "No God, no master." the Bolsheviki. It is utterly selfish, de-

structive, inhuman. Though it rings through the streets and though it is heard from the houseand neither ever led an army to vic-

Let the nation wake up. Let the and who need strength.-Leslie's

The Dauntiess French.-In 1914, tions considered of a political nature when the French believed the Germans coming to a vote in the caucus, a vig- to be surrounding Paris, as in 1870, orous attack on the patriotism of Chi- they showed not the slightest sign of cago and its mayor, William H. fear-only a restrained curiosity about Thompson, and the selection of Minne- the Taubes, which at that time came apolis as the next convention city were each day to visit the city at half past among the developments in Friday's five o'clock in the evening. The amazing Parisians, writes the author of A For the time being, at least, the Frenchwoman's Notes on the war, juestion of the caucus' attitude on pro- seemed to treat the bomb-dropping aeroplanes as a joke. Large crowds assembled in the open-air cafes, airly discriminated against in favor of where a good view of the sky could be regular army men, was set aside. The had. Some establishments even went prohibition question was killed in a so far as to improvise a roof garden, special meeting of the national reso- which was patronized each day by the lutions committee and the national devotes of the Taube exploits. Large guard question also temporarily laid crowds followed the aeroplanes along aside. The move is said to have the the streets of the city, gazing upward backing of Lieut. Col. Theodore Roose- as they walked along, and watching velt, Col. Bennett Clark and other lead- with great interest the manoeuvrings

One evening the Taube remained tions insist they will force the caucus above the city for a particularly long time. It was past seven o'clock, and Chicago and Mayor Thompson were still the crowd followed its movements from street to street, evidently await-Suddenly a street boy, tired of waithad decorated the convention hall with ing formed a speaking trumpet by signs boosting that city, but, after a curving his grimy hands round his mouth and expressed the feeling of the

> o the man in the Taube: "Hurry up and throw down your bomb, you stupid Boche! We want to Zapata Mexican-Indian. — Zapata's

speech is slow, almost word by word, said Mr. Herbert when Chicago was though he seems unconscious of that. I often in conversation thought he had "The hall is placarded by signs say- finished what he meant to say, and ing "The American Legion, Chicago then, starting myself to speak, would wants you in November.' If these find him going on, after an interval in signs said 'Chicago soldiers and sailors his speech, which was not however, a want you,' we could consider it, but break. I have constantly used to myour reply now must be: 'Chicago can- self the Spanish word tosco in thinknot have us now or any other time uning of him, without any exact English til Chicago has an American for may- equivalent; also without any depreciation in thought of Zapata himself, but The applause following the speech only as descriptive of the organism asted several minutes and then, led which by race and birth is his meby the Oregon lelegation, in casting diuse of action. The word literally its vote, said it wanted to know the means heavy, rough, unpolished. The word also supplies a simile as if of the ment, "To hell with 'Big Bill' Thomp- light inside a diamond, which had to shine and knew it, and yet which con-John P. Cummings of Chicago, re- stantly stumbled against the unpolplied to Mr. Herbert, urging the dele-lished surface, without being abashed gates not to impugn the patriotism of or disheartened by that fact, thinking 650,000 Chicagoans who rallied to the only of its own brightness. So Zapata seems to me-with "Indianism" as the which it was ashamed." The soldiers light in him. In time a myth will grow

The Federal Council of the Church-The caucus elected Private P. C. Cales of Christ, in session at Cleveland, oun, a marine of Bridgeport, Conn. Ohio, has adopted resolutions asking houn, a marine of Bridgeport, Conn., congress to pass a national anti-lynchthird vice chairman, and passed reso- ing law.